

The Times-Democrat.

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LIMA, OHIO, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1896.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Whirling Tornadoes Get In Their Awful Work.

RAIN ADDS TO THE CALAMITY

Mail as Big as Cocoonate Fell in Some Places to Help Along With the Work of Destruction—Worst Storm Ever Witnessed.

OXFORD, Mich., May 26.—A terrible cyclone struck the village of Oxford Monday night and entirely wiped it off the earth, destroying all the buildings and leaving death and destruction in its trail. Just west of the village the fields are strewn with dead and wounded, and it is impossible to get a correct estimate of the damage until daylight. The storm also struck the village of Thomas and destroyed about a dozen buildings, including the Hotel Johnson, the McDermott and the large apple dryer and a great many dwellings. Many farm buildings are destroyed, but no news can be obtained from the country on account of the roads being blocked with fallen trees, etc. It is believed that the number of dead and wounded will reach nearly a hundred. Physicians have gone from Oakland, Oxford and Metamora.

Visited Mount Clemens. MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., May 26.—A cyclone struck this city at 3 o'clock Monday night. Thirty houses were utterly demolished and many others partially destroyed. Thus far no one had been found to be seriously hurt except a Mrs. Pohl and three sons who are not expected to survive the night. Electric wires are down promiscuously.

FORTY-THREE KILLED.

That Tells the Story of the Tornado in Three States.

DES MOINES, May 26.—Forty-three killed, a score fatally injured and about 50 people less seriously hurt is, as near as can be estimated now, the result of the destructive tornado which swept over portions of Iowa, Illinois and Kansas. The property loss is heavy but accurate estimates are thus far an impossibility.

The storm originated near the town of Ankeny, 95 miles north of Des Moines. As near as can be ascertained from those who saw the sight two clouds, one from the northwest and one from the southwest, met and then dropped down on the earth and wrought their havoc on all that was loose and fast. The storm moved northeastward.

Near the town of Bondurant it killed the first victims, the members of the Baile family. The storm was seen from Bondurant. Many farmers who had attended the church services had been unable to get home before the storm and their lives were thus saved. The track of the tornado at this point was about a quarter of a mile wide. It passed onward, going north of the town of Santiago. All along the course the fences and buildings and crops were completely destroyed.

The most appalling calamity occurred at Durango, a small hamlet on the Chicago Great Western, eight miles north, where five persons were drowned. They were Brakenham James Griffin and four children of Mrs. Clark. All were drowned by the sweeping away of the little depot, where they had taken refuge from the flood.

The little depot was lifted from its foundation and floated into the main channel of the river 200 yards below, and there struck a tree and careened to one side. As the depot turned over the lights went out and the greatest confusion prevailed. As the depot careened Brakenham James Griffin, 24, seized the oldest Clark girl and plunged into the flood, which now extended from bluff to bluff, a distance of a half mile. The brakeman and child must have met almost instant death.

The other three children of Mrs. Clark were on the side of the depot which went down, and when it rose again a minute later to continue its journey down the stream the three children were missing. James Dillon and P. Moss managed to catch the overhanging branches of a tree, where they were discovered when a rescuing party arrived.

The others remained in the depot until it lodged against a tree a mile and a half from the depot site. The body of one of Mrs. Clark's twins, a girl 4 years old, was found 50 yards below the tree against which the depot lodged. The bodies of Griffin and the girl he had attempted to rescue were found three miles down lodged in the driftwood. The body of the other child was seen in the flood four miles down the river.

Leaving the wrecked town, the storm moved on and, lashing the country bare, wrecking houses and killing the inmates. One observer near Valeria, who saw the storm and observed it carefully, says that the cloud appeared to be a huge balloon, dark green in color, with a light streak in the center. It traveled at a tremendous rate, tearing up the largest trees by the roots or stripping them clean of limbs and bark, driving posts into the earth and twisting buildings in the edges of its track and first, scattering the houses close to it with mud and sand, stripping hedges and heaving the grass from the fields.

From Valeria the storm moved on, passing near the town of Mingo. At the cloud and its last damage in Jasper county. Some of the spectators say that the cloud divided, others that it was lifted upward and sped on in midair with a fearful noise. The latter theory is probably the correct one.

Later in the evening a tornado seems to have struck near Manchester, in Delaware county, although reports are still very meager from there.

It is possible that that was the same storm that, after traveling 150 miles in the air, once more dipped down to the earth and laid bare a strip half a mile wide and six or eight miles long. There were serious casualties in north-eastern Iowa and they may have been in the wake of the same cloud, crossing the Mississippi river in Clayton county. The weather bureau is attempting to trace the progress of the storm as here indicated.

Four Killed and Many Injured.

ROCKFORD, Ills., May 26.—Four killed and many injured, a number of them fatally, is the result of the cyclone which swept through this section, besides great loss to property and the complete ruin of crops in the path of the storm. Mrs. Godfrey Hildebrand, living near Monroe, was beheaded while going down cellar to escape the storm. Her daughter Elsie was also instantly killed, and her husband, who is a prominent Grand Army man, is dead from injuries received. Six others asleep in the house were blown across the street and injured. The house was completely demolished.

Near Egan City, Mrs. Ezora Bird was instantly killed and her five children badly injured, two probably fatally.

Hail as large as cocoa nuts fell in great quantities, stripping trees of foliage and leveling crops. Every building in the path of the cyclone was demolished and much live stock killed.

At Monroe Center, DeKalb county, two women, mother and daughter, names unknown, were killed, the daughter's head being severed from her body.

Drowned in Her Own Home.

GALENA, Ills., May 26.—The storm caused a property loss of \$500,000 in Galena. The river swelled rapidly, flooding several streets. It was the heaviest fall of rain ever known here. Not a train is moving on any of the four railway systems entering the city. Telegraph and telephone service is impaired. One fatality is reported, Mrs. R. D. Strickland being drowned in her home.

BLOODY OVERALLS.

Strong Circumstantial Evidence of a Murder Dug Up.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 26.—The police have been actively at work making investigations in the basement of the Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal church for further traces of the missing girl, Miss Clausen.

It was known that the girl had false teeth, and in the ashes in the grate were found two false teeth which had been put on with small rivets. They are unmistakably front teeth. This is the kind of evidence the authorities have been more than anxious to obtain.

A pair of overalls stained with blood were also dug up in the basement of the church, having been buried to a depth of 14 inches.

No positive clue has been obtained as to the whereabouts of Rev. Hermann, the missing preacher.

HEAVY RAINFALL.

Chicago Sewers Fall to Carry Off the Water and Much Damage Results.

CHICAGO, May 26.—A storm of unusual severity struck Chicago. Basements in the downtown districts were flooded and considerable damage was done. During the short space of 10 minutes nearly an inch of water fell. The storm was accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning. The sewers were unable to carry away the water as fast as it fell, and the streets became flooded for a time.

The storm came at about the hour when the newspapers were preparing to go to press, and the pressrooms were nearly all the morning papers were flooded, necessitating the calling of assistance from the fire department. Considerable damage has been done throughout the city by the heavy downfall.

Issued a Sheet of Its Own.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The Joint Traffic association and the Zoo line have had a falling out over the question of summer tourist rates. The Zoo line has issued a tariff sheet of its own, which differs in a number of points from any rate sheet issued by any other road or association.

ON THE DIAMOND.

The Great National Game as Played Yesterday—The Standing.

AT PHILADELPHIA—S. H. E. Philadelphia 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—5 6 2 Boston 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 2 4 Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Henderson and Weidman.

AT BALTIMORE—S. H. E. Baltimore 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 7 1 New York 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—3 3 1 Batteries—Esper and Robinson; Doherty and Wilson. Umpire—Lynch.

Intermediate League.

At Youngstown—Youngstown, 7; Saginaw, 3. At Wheeling—Wheeling, 3; Fort Wayne, 4. At Washington, Pa.—Washington, 1; Toledo, 5.

At Newcastle, Pa.—Newcastle, 4; Jackson, 1.

Turf Winners.

At Toronto, Ont.—Patron, Bird of Freedom, Manner, Royal Bob, Moorland, Lincheart.

At Kansas City—Pachols, Molach, Arkansas Traveler, Artieva, Ben Wilson.

At Lakewood, Ind.—Terra Archer, Seagrind, Laura F. Irene Woods, Evanatus, Ethelbert.

At St. Louis—Ellen, Algot, Dr. Duger, Leader Run, Fint Out, Nellie Smith.

At San Francisco—Articus, Jack Richelson, Morven, Charitouse II, Marjorie, Rebellion.

At Indianapolis—Courtney, Santa Cruise, Floreanna, Imp Timothy, Springtime.

Weather Indications.

For Ohio—Local showers, followed by fair; cooler in western portions; brisk to high westerly winds.

For Indiana—Generally fair; slightly cooler; westerly winds.

For West Virginia—Showers, followed by fair; winds shifting to westerly.

A LOT OF OLD FOSSILS

Is What Mrs. Gougar Calls the "Narrow Gaugers."

SAYS SHE WILL WITHDRAW.

These Old Fossils, This Good Lady Declares, Have No Influence Outside of Their Regular Weekly Prayer Meetings.

PITTSBURGH, May 26.—Among the "rule or ruin" advocates of Prohibition who have arrived here to participate in the Prohibition convention is Helen M. Gougar of Indiana, who is of the "broad gauge" variety. She always has something to say and does not hesitate to say it. She is a woman who, if she can not have her way, is likely to cause trouble. That she wields a large influence in her particular sphere is beyond question, and for that reason her latest declaration is of more than ordinary interest.

"There are just three things which I ask," said she, "and if the convention refuses I shall withdraw my support from the national ticket. The Prohibition platform must declare for prohibition, woman suffrage and financial reform."

Mrs. Gougar went on to say that if the convention failed to do this all the active advocates would withdraw with her, leaving "a lot of old fossils without influence beyond that they possess at the weekly prayer meetings" to manage the campaign. She and the others believing in "broad gauge" will go back, she said, to their respective states and work for their state tickets, ignoring the national ticket.

She is confident the "broad gaugers" will win, but believes there will be a lively fight. She is an ardent admirer of ex-Governor St. John and believes that he represents the sentiment of the rank and file Prohibitionists west of the Allegheny mountains, just as Mr. Wardwell of New York, treasurer of the Standard Oil company, represents the gold standard Prohibitionists of the east.

She declared that Chairman Dickie of the national central committee did not represent the sentiment of Michigan, which she says is for free silver. "He represents Mr. Wardwell and the gold standard men," she said, "whence comes his salary."

All this goes to show the acrimonious feeling which exists in the party between the "broad gauge" or free silver and the "gold standard" wings of the party. Each side is confident of victory and each is preparing for a bitter fight.

As to the temporary chairmanship, the "broad gauge" element will present Charles E. Bentley of Nebraska, their presidential candidate, for the position, while the other wing will advocate A. Stevens of Tyrone, Pa.

Both factions repudiate the so-called national reform convention which met here at the instance of Daniel Swoger of this city. Eleven delegates, most of whom were from Pittsburgh, attended the gathering.

Kentucky Prohibitionists.

COVINGTON, Ky., May 26.—The Prohibitionists met here in convention representing the state of Kentucky to elect 10 delegates at-large to the Pittsburgh national Prohibition convention. Last year the Prohibitionists polled 10,000 votes in Kentucky.

CLOSED FOR REPAIRS.

Rumors Concerning Ohio Steel Company's Plant at Youngstown.

PITTSBURGH, May 26.—Rumors that the allotment of the Ohio Steel company's plant at Youngstown has been bought in by the Carnegie company have been revived by the closing of the Ohio plant for one month. Now comes the news that a serious break in the mill machinery of the Ohio plant has occurred, and that the plant will not work for the next 30 days. It is thought that the allotment has not been sold, but that the statement of the broken machinery is given out to forestall gossip of the trade.

DEATH OF A HERO.

Planted the First Flag on the Top of Lookout Mountain.

IRVINE, Ky., May 26.—Captain John Wilson, the hero of Lookout Mountain, who had long been suffering from a cancer on the face, died at his home at Station Camp, Ky. He was the man who first planted the federal flag on the summit of Lookout mountain, and the act will go down in history as being one of chivalry and honor. He was 74.

Took No Action.

SARATOGA, May 26.—The Presbyterian general assembly decided to take no action in reference to church unity, favoring the report which was presented on this subject and which called for a declaration that this is a Protestant Christian country. If the forenoon hour had not expired before action could be had it would have discharged its committee on the relations of the young people's societies to the church.

A Postmaster Wanted.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Postmaster General Wilson will take early steps to appoint a successor to Postmaster Rose at Cripple Creek, Colo. So far no official advice of the wanton destruction of mail matter there have been received and officials are not inclined to be hasty in believing that Rose has committed any criminal offense.

The Bermuda Sails.

PUERTO CORTES, Honduras, May 26.—The British steamship Bermuda which sailed from Jacksonville, Fla., on April 26, with a cargo of arms and ammunition for Cuba, and which was

chased by a Spanish gunboat off the coast of Cuba after having landed her cargo, has sailed from here for Philadelphia with a cargo of bananas. There is said to be a Spanish gunboat in these waters, which has been on the lookout for the sailing of the Bermuda, but she got away from here without any interference so far as is known.

A French Cruiser Moves.

PARIS, May 26.—M. Houbert, minister for foreign affairs, has received a telegram from the French consul in Crete reporting that serious disturbances have taken place at Cana. There has been serious fighting in the streets of that place between Mussulmans and Christians. A French cruiser has been ordered to proceed at once to Cana.

NEW SWISS BICYCLE.

It is Said to Possess Many Advantages Over Usual Form.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A new Swiss bicycle, which is made the subject of a report to the state department by United States Consul Ridgely at Geneva, is claimed to possess great advantages over the usual form, among them being greater safety, perfect comfort, healthy position, a greater power over the machine, greater speed and less fatigue in ascending hills. The rider occupies a sitting position, the present saddle is replaced by a comfortable seat, and as the rider is in a position much lower than usual the machine is easy to mount.

Weekly Crop Bulletin.

COLUMBUS, O., May 26.—The weekly crop bulletin for Ohio for the week ended Monday reports nearly all crops doing nicely with plenty of fruit except apples. Wheat is heading short and much of it is damaged by fly. Out-worms are damaging corn to some extent. Pastures are needing rain.

Cattlemen Meet.

FORT WORTH, Tex., May 26.—A majority of the members of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas have arrived here. They decline to discuss the business before them. It is known, however, that the brewing fight between the Western Traffic association and the cattlemen over the terminal charges made by the Union stock yards at Chicago is the chief business in hand.

New Electric Line.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., May 26.—Surveyors are now at work making plans and selecting the best route for an electric railroad from Welch, McDowell county, this state, to Pocahontas, Va. The distance is 40 miles, and it is through one of the richest coal fields in this section of the country. It is the intention to begin the construction by Aug. 1.

Wants Big Damages.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Miss Julia Besnard, the pretty artist's model, who was arrested on March 25 last by Policeman James Churchill for alleged disorderly conduct in holding up her skirts while passing through the middle of the streets, has brought suit in the supreme court for \$25,000 damages for assault, malicious prosecution and false arrest.

Trailed by Bloodhounds.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., May 26.—W. M. Cobb, a colored teamster, was shot in the breast by W. T. Fleming, also colored, near Ounberland Gap. Cobb can not live. Fleming took to the woods immediately after the shooting, but bloodhounds were put on his track and he was captured very shortly afterward.

Has a Large Order.

IRONTON, O., May 26.—The Belfont nail works have resumed work. The company has a large order for nails.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE WIRORG CASE.

Captain Guilty of Violation of the Neutrality Laws.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Chief Justice Fuller delivered the opinion of the supreme court in the case of the United States versus J. H. S. Wiborg, captain of the steamer Horsa, and others. The case is the one which was recently advanced by the court at the instance of the attorney general for the purpose of securing a decision of the court as to construction of our neutrality laws and their effect in preventing filibustering expeditions against friendly powers.

Wiborg was the captain of the Horsa, and with his associates is accused of attempting to land arms surreptitiously in Cuba. They were found guilty under the neutrality laws in the United States court at Philadelphia. The opinion held that the decision of the Pennsylvania court was correct on the point that the expedition was a violation of the neutrality laws. The judgment of this court was affirmed as to Wiborg, but reversed as to the mates, Johansen and Petersen, on the ground that they were ignorant of the purpose of the expedition. Justice Harlan concurred in the reversal of the judgment as to Petersen and Johansen, but dissented from the judgment affirming the sentence against Wiborg.

POOR OLNEY.

He Was Almost Annihilated by Baron Maraschal Von Bieberstein.

LONDON, May 26.—Commenting on the published correspondence between Baron Maraschal von Bieberstein, the German minister of foreign affairs, and Baron von Thielman, the German minister to the United States, The Courier says: Secretary Olney has made himself so notorious throughout the world by the rigor, not to say rudeness, of his style of diplomatic correspondence that Baron Maraschal von Bieberstein seems to have thought it time to give him a severe snubbing.

The Globe says on the same subject: The stern incident is a most useful and instructive lesson which will do the Americans a great deal of good, if only they are not too vain to profit by it.

Killed His Wife and Himself.

CLEVELAND, May 26.—August Guenther, 45, shot his wife Minnie at their home, No. 54 Hackman street, and then turned the weapon upon himself. Both are dead. The tragedy was the result of a family quarrel.

Record of Deaths From Cholera.

CAIRO, Egypt, May 26.—The record of deaths from cholera Sunday is 13 for Alexandria, Cairo 3, old Cairo 37, the Tourah districts 10 and elsewhere in Egypt 9.

Dinner and Soiree.

MOSCOW, May 26.—The United States minister, Mr. Breckinridge, gave a dinner, followed by a soiree, the distinguished Americans in the city being his guests.

Indefinitely Postponed.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The managers of the projected southern states cotton exposition decided to postpone the exhibition indefinitely.

BICYCLE SUITS,

At Michael's.

BICYCLE PANTS,

At Michael's.

BICYCLE ROSE,

At Michael's.

BICYCLE CAPS,

At Michael's.

BICYCLE BELTS,

At Michael's.

BICYCLE GOODS,

At Michael's.

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Men's Russia Calf \$4 Shoes, all styles, still go at - \$3.00

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OFFICIAL CALL.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

514 S. HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held at Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, May 26, 1896, the following resolutions were adopted:

That the date of said convention be fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday, June 23 and 24, 1896.

That the place of meeting be Columbus, Ohio.

That the districts caucuses will be held on the afternoon of June 23, at such an hour and such a place as may be designated by the Committee of Arrangements.

The committee on resolutions for temporary organization and to receive the reports of the district caucuses at 10 a. m., June 23.

A resolution was adopted directing that no delegate shall be charged to said convention by the Central or Executive Committee of any county.

At said convention four delegates-at-large and four delegates-at-large to the National Democratic Convention shall be chosen.

There will also be chosen two electors-at-large. Also a candidate for Secretary of State, a candidate for Supreme Judge, a candidate for Mayor and a candidate for Auditor.

The ratio of apportionment and representation in said convention was fixed at one delegate for every 20,000 votes cast for Governor at the November election in 1894.

Under such apportionment each county will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Adams, 1; Allen, 1; Ashland, 1; Ashtabula, 1; Athens, 1; Auglaize, 1; Belmont, 1; Brown, 1; Butler, 1; Carroll, 1; Champaign, 1; Clark, 1; Clermont, 1; Clinton, 1; Columbiana, 1; Coshocton, 1; Crawford, 1; Cuyahoga, 1; Darke, 1; DeKalb, 1; Delaware, 1; Erie, 1; Fairfield, 1; Franklin, 1; Fulton, 1; Gallia, 1; Geauga, 1; Greene, 1; Hamilton, 1; Hancock, 1; Hardin, 1; Harrison, 1; Henry, 1; Highland, 1; Hocking, 1; Holmes, 1; Huron, 1; Jackson, 1; Jefferson, 1; Johnson, 1; Lake, 1; Lawrence, 1.

Total, 123 delegates.

JAMES M. SMALLEY, Secretary.

M. A. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District of Ohio will meet in convention at St. Marys, Ohio, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1896,

at 10 o'clock a. m., to put in nomination a candidate for congress for said district, to be voted for at the next general election, and to elect delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 12th and 13th of July, 1896.

The basis of representation in said district convention will be one delegate for every 20,000 votes cast for James B. Campbell for governor, at the November election in 1894. This gives the counties comprising the district the following representation in the convention:

Committee, 1; Adams, 1; Allen, 1; Ashland, 1; Ashtabula, 1; Athens, 1; Auglaize, 1; Belmont, 1; Brown, 1; Butler, 1; Carroll, 1; Champaign, 1; Clark, 1; Clermont, 1; Clinton, 1; Columbiana, 1; Coshocton, 1; Crawford, 1; Cuyahoga, 1; Darke, 1; DeKalb, 1; Delaware, 1; Erie, 1; Fairfield, 1; Franklin, 1; Fulton, 1; Gallia, 1; Geauga, 1; Greene, 1; Hamilton, 1; Hancock, 1; Hardin, 1; Harrison, 1; Henry, 1; Highland, 1; Hocking, 1; Holmes, 1; Huron, 1; Jackson, 1; Jefferson, 1; Johnson, 1; Lake, 1; Lawrence, 1.

Total, 123 delegates.

JAMES M. SMALLEY, Secretary.

M. A. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Probate Judge,

THEODORE D. ROBB.

For Clerk of the Court,

U. M. SHAPPELL.

For County Auditor,

PHILIP WALTER.

For County Recorder,

ABRAM HARROD.

For Prosecuting Attorney,

J. C. RIDENOUR.

For Inferior Director,

ELI MECHLING.

For Commissioner,

T. C. BURNS.

Gen. A. J. Warner, of the American Bimetallite Union, has issued a call for a national conference of silver men to meet in Columbus, Ohio, June 3rd. Warner, like Dick Bland, has his presidential lightning rod out.

The *Kansas City Journal* states that there is much uneasiness in the prohibition party over Tillman's proclamation that he cannot remain in the Democratic party, and cannot go to the Populists.

When it is noted that the Czar distributed one million roubles of brandy among the people, that they might drink his health on the occasion of his coronation, Russia would seem a good field for the temperance women to tackle.

Within the last year the price of nails has advanced two hundred percent to the American consumer, all through a combination of the nail makers, which enabled them to advance the price of their product from 35 cents to \$2.55 a keg. And still these same manufacturers, who sell their nails in Japan for less money than they will sell them in Cleveland or Pittsburgh, are crying for more protection.

If the High school building is as dangerous as it is reported the duty of the Board is clear. The building should be closed immediately. Not one day, not one hour longer, should parents be asked to send their children into a building which the Board believes to be so unsafe as they would give the public to believe from the result of their inspection. The building is either safe or unsafe—there is no middle ground. If it is safe the public should not be alarmed by condemnatory reports; if it is unsafe it should be immediately and permanently abandoned, and no child's life placed in jeopardy within its walls.

While Prevost, the Republican city engineer, appears before the council and confesses his inability to perform the duties of his office, so far as they pertain to asphalt paving, John C. Cronley, the Democratic candidate, declares to the council his ability to easily handle the asphalt paving subject. Notice the difference in the qualifications of the candidates. Had the Democratic candidate been elected the expense of employing a special engineer for the asphalt paving would have been avoided. With the present incumbent nothing remains, if Spring street is paved, but to employ an experienced engineer to superintend the work, or entrust it to Mr. Prevost, who openly says that he does not know anything about it.

And yet he wants to draw \$5 00 a day for his experience and knowledge of engineering, which should be comprehensive enough to permit him to do the work that comes into the office to which he asked the people to elect him, he assuming that he was competent to fill the position.

The associated spring wheat flour millers who recently combined to regulate the prices and production yesterday added 10 cents per barrel to their asking prices for standard patents. With the price of wheat tending downward in the world's markets, a new crop in this country near at hand, European crop conditions more favorable than at the corresponding period for several years past and the flour trade already so restricted by the distrust of the "combine" and its methods that the mills in the Northwest have been forced to curtail the production, the time for an arbitrary marking up of prices does not appear to have been well chosen. The higher the "combine" limits shall go, however, the better will be the opportunity for profitable competition from mills outside of the new Trust and for the second-hand holders who have bagged the lion's share of the sales in the chief markets ever since the big Northwestern mills entered into their present agreement.

The city engineer elected by the Republicans last April last night asked the city council to send him to Mansfield, or some other place, to learn something about asphalt paving. That is the most monumental exhibition of pure gall that has been heard of in Lima since that same person announced himself as a candidate for a position that he now confesses himself not qualified to fill.

The city council pays the city engineer \$5.00 a day. What for? Certainly not for his personal appearance, nor yet for his ability to sit around and look wise. A man could be hired for \$1.50 a day or less to do

that. The engineer is paid a high compensation because he is supposed to possess knowledge that will enable him to perform certain duties which devolve upon his position. But here is a man who wants the five dollars per day for his time and while drawing this amount has the assurance to ask the taxpayers to send him away, and, in addition to his \$5 a day, pay his expenses while he educates himself upon these subjects which his aspiration to the position assumed that he already knew. In other words he wants the people at public expense to fit him to earn the money which he is now receiving from the city treasury. The council should be prevented by injunction, if necessary, from such a flagrant waste of the public money as such a step contemplates.

The defeat of a number of Republican councilmen at the nominations last spring, along with some other officials who had been living off the fat of the land at the expense of the people, coupled with the defeat of several more Republicans at the general election, has taught the council that even if they do squander the public money they must make a pretense of saving it—they must throw a sop to the voters to keep them in line. At the meeting of the council last night they made a play to the galleries which means that all the funds of the city will be overdrawn even more than they were last year, in order to keep up the extravagant expenditures of the majority of the council. In imposing the taxes for the year they place the aggregate rate at 9 mills, which is an apparent reduction of a fraction of a mill. But the reduction is only apparent, and is only made for effect, for the extravagance will continue, funds will be overdrawn, orders will be endorsed "not paid for want of funds," and will then commence bear interest for the taxpayers to take care of.

Boss Platt, in talking of McKinley and his fitness to stand on the Republican gold standard platform that will be adopted at Chicago, thus expresses his fears of the gentleman: "The great question is the financial question, and nobody can look at Mr. McKinley's record, and read the conflicting and generally flabby things he has said on that subject, without perceiving that he has no fixed opinion about it, and that he has been turned and twisted by every changing wind of what he thought was public opinion."

And Platt is not alone in his disgust. Many of the greatest and best Republican papers in the country declare the same opinion.

A Dr. Denton of Dublin invented the pneumatic tire, and it shows the unfathomable wisdom of public opinion to find that everybody laughed at him. At last he got a few venturesome souls to invest money in his invention, however, and since 1889 they have got their original capital back 12 times over.

A new way of raising church funds has been devised in the west which threatens to supersede even the strawberry festival. The church goes into the farming business. Some 50 acres of land are set apart, and the brethren bestow their services gratuitously in cultivating it. Whether this pays better than for each man to raise the products on his own farm, then sell them and give the money to the church, is not stated. Probably the brethren get more fun out of tilling the church farm. At Wayne, Neb., the attempt will be made to lift a church debt by growing and selling grain and garden vegetables.

Whenever there is a law passed which provides for the appointment of a heavy board of "commissioners," that law will bear watching. The word "commissioners" can be made to cover a mountain of stealing and political juggling. It often does.

The most deplorable result of the Boer troubles appears thus far to be Poet Laureate Alfred Austin's poem on the Jameson ride.

A cousin of the Duke of Montrose, a nobleman in his own right and a lineal descendant of Robert Bruce, Sir Robert James Stuart Graham, is at present a humble clerk in Brooklyn, and out of employment at that, living in a tenement house.

We are in some danger of being swamped with Indians if many more such shiploads of them as the Belgavia recently landed at New York are brought over. There were 1,548 of them, more than the population of some counties in this Union.

Weyler's plan of ending the rebellion is not complicated. It is to kill all the Cubans he can get his hands on, combatants or non-combatants, and keep at it till they are exterminated.

MONOTONY SHUT OUT.

Methodist Conference Is Really Interesting.

MANY BITTER THINGS SAID.

In Amendment to the Fourth Section of the Constitution Caused Scenes Equal to a Chicago Political Convulsion.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—There were stormy scenes in the Methodist general conference today. It was by a vote of the most tumultuous session that has yet been held. There was a clash between the ministerial and lay delegates and for a time in the afternoon Bishop Hurst, who was in the chair, lost all control of the assemblage. A dozen delegates were on their feet at the same time shouting for recognition, calling for rulings of the chair on points of order which had never been heard, and altogether the scenes were more exciting than are usually witnessed in a political convention.

The contest came over the fourth section of the new constitution as reported by the committee. When the section was read an amendment providing for equal representation for the laymen in the general conference was proposed. The discussion was participated in by Rev. Dr. A. B. Ashley of Washington, Rev. Dr. J. E. Graw of New Jersey, Mr. Henry French of San Jose, Cal., Rev. L. B. Wilson of Baltimore and Dr. A. J. Kynett of Philadelphia.

Many bitter things were said and it looked for a time as if there could be no reconciliation between the ministers and laymen. Finally, however, peace was restored by the withdrawal of the amendment, with the understanding that the whole matter should be brought up again in different form.

The election of Dr. J. C. Hartzell of Louisiana as missionary bishop for Africa to succeed Bishop Taylor, who was retired, was the incident of the morning session. The conference decided to hold two sessions daily until the adjournment until the business is disposed of.

The conference proceeded at the afternoon session with the consideration of the report of the committee on constitution. First came section 4, providing for the election of lay delegates to the general conference in the manner at present followed, giving two laymen from each annual conference except from such as have only one minister, in which event there is but one lay delegate. Alexander Ashley of Washington offered an amendment the effect of which was that there be as many lay delegates in the general conference as ministerial delegates.

In a moment the conference was in an uproar. Several hot speeches were made. The most sensational was that of Rev. J. D. Crow of New Jersey. He said the laymen were in control in the quarterly conference. They could, he declared, choose their ministers, tell them what kind of houses they must live in, what kind of clothing they must wear and even what they must eat.

"I object," he cried, "to this amendment and I will die fighting, if need be, to maintain our authority in the general conference."

A motion was made to table Mr. Ashley's amendment. Bishop Hurst, who was in the chair, put it and it was carried. Mr. Ashley asked for a separate vote by ministers and laymen. Bishop Hurst said he was too late, as the motion to table had already passed. Mr. Ashley indignantly declared that he made the request before the motion to table was offered, and Bishop Hurst refused to recognize him. The conference was in intense excitement.

The delegates clamored for the recognition of Mr. Ashley's protest and the ministerial delegates shouted points of order and calls for the previous question. Henry French of San Jose, Cal., voiced a protest in clarion tones which could be heard high above the confusion. Bishop Hurst told him to put his protest in writing, but Dr. French still protested. He declared that it was disgraceful and a blow at the welfare of the church to stamp on the laymen as was being done. Scores of delegates were on their feet all this time talking and clamoring for recognition, until Mr. Ashley finally withdrew his amendment.

Rev. Hartzell's Career.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—The Rev. J. O. Hartzell, elected missionary bishop to Africa, has been identified with the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education societies since 1882. He was born in 1842 near Moline, Ill., and joined the Central Illinois conference in 1868. He became pastor of the Ames M. E. church, New Orleans, in 1870, and in the same year founded the Southwestern Christian Advocate and was its editor until 1882. He has resided here since his connection with the Freedmen's Aid society.

Johnson Again Beaten.

PARIS, May 25.—John S. Johnson, the American bicyclist, was beaten by Jacobelin by several lengths in both heats of the two kilometers match. Johnson came in third in the race of 2,000 meters, being beaten by Rebore and Durand.

Woman Tarr'd and Feather'd.

WEST LIBERTY, O., May 25.—A woman named Beuten was taken from her home by a body of men and tarred and feathered and then drenched in the creek. She was ordered to leave or a similar dose would follow.

Ex-Priesters' Reaction.

KENTON, O., May 25.—Arrangements are being made for the sixteenth annual reunion of the Ohio Association of Ex-Priesters of War, which is to be held here June 10-11.

Danians Again Rebel.

PERKINS, May 25.—The Danians are again in rebellion. They have captured Cayukiwan and are advancing westward.

Training Ship Sails.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 25.—The United States training ship Essex has started for Havre, France.

Folling a Malignant.

A malicious person, who took pleasure in giving pain, tried to mortify Dr. Guthrie, the eloquent Scotch preacher. But the young minister—the incident happened at Arbroath, his first parish—took the wind out of his sails and left him bobbing in the shame of failure.

The malignant man had been very ill, and being an attendant at the parish church, the minister, as soon as the doctor would permit, visited him. The man expected the call and was prepared for it. It was at a time when the controversy that resulted in the formation of the Free church was raging throughout Scotland, and a scurrilous pamphlet had been published against Dr. Guthrie, which he had heard of, but not seen.

The malignant man, who had secured a copy of the pamphlet, thought to mortify his minister by getting him to take it home and read it. No sooner had the clergyman finished praying with him and risen to his feet to go than the man said:

"Oh, Mr. Guthrie, here is a pamphlet about you!"

Guthrie, seeing malice gleaming in the man's eyes, and suspecting the truth, asked, "Is it for or against me?"

"Oh," he replied, "it is against you."

"Ah, well, you may keep it," answered the minister, with a laugh.

"Had it been for me I would have read it. I never read anything that is against me!"

"Never did a man look more chaffed than he," said Dr. Guthrie, relating the incident. He added, "My answer is one which, if given in similar circumstances, would put an end to much mischief."—Youth's Companion.

Victors Supply Hard Boiled Eggs.

There is a strange custom attendant upon local elections which has existed in Brown township, Delaware county, O., for the last 80 years. It is that of eating 40 dozen hard boiled eggs on election night at the expense of the successful candidates. Neither the bill of fare nor the number of eggs is ever varied. Each year a committee is selected to secure the eggs and prepare the feast. When the count is finished, the eggs are passed around and the banquet begins. The persons who are elected foot the bill. Party feeling never interferes with this part of the election proceedings, and it is an unwritten law that the feast is to be furnished. But one man ever dared to brave popular sentiment and refuse to pay his share of the expense. He had been elected by a good plurality, but was turned down at the next election for no other reason than his want of respect for the custom. The election for the township is held at the little village of Eden, where the greater part of the township is gathered on the night of the feast. No one knows how the ceremony originated.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Jay Gould's Orchids.

"Shrewd as Jay Gould was in every branch of finance," a flower merchant said to me the other day, "he had no idea whatever of the value of orchids—his great hobby. The old orchid collection up at Irvington has run down now, but during Gould's lifetime it was one of the finest in the world. The amount of money that had been spent on it, however, was enormous. Careful, conservative buying by an orchid expert would have gathered it together at almost a fraction of the sum actually paid out. Many exquisite and rare varieties were numbered in it, it is true, but an excessive price was paid for the most of them."

The old financier's ways in this were well known, and people with fine orchids to sell seldom failed to get the sum they asked. Actually, he used to pay as much as \$50 at times for orchids that were hardly worth a quarter of that. In London he had agents constantly on the lookout for rare plants of this species, and he paid them prices that they could have obtained nowhere else."—New York Herald.

Documentary Evidence.

"If I ever have a daughter she shall be taught to speak every known language, but not to write one," declares John Drew in "The Squire of Dames." The average parent does not half appreciate the necessity of pointing out to his daughter the dangers that may arise from the too free use of her pen. Men are taught in their business life to be careful what they put on paper, and this same caution ought to be part of every girl's education. One prudent New York society woman, who has enjoyed life to the full, is very fond of saying, "My motto has always been, 'Avoid documentary evidence.'"—New York Journal.

Obliging a Lawyer.

A celebrated criminal lawyer, having just defeated a noted assassin so brilliantly that the wretch was acquitted in the face of overwhelming evidence, steps up to the judge. "A word in your ear, your lordship."

Judge:—Well, what is it?

"I would ask that the prisoner be detained in jail until tomorrow morning. I have to cross a lonely field on my way home, and the rascal happens to know that I have money about me."

Obliging Judge:—Oh, certainly.—Strand Magazine.

Vegetable Paper.

The ancient Mexicans made a good article of paper from the pith of the maguey plant. By pressure the fibers were condensed into a tolerably strong fabric, which received ink and color very well. Many specimens of the Mexican paper are to be found in the world's museums, and in the National Library in the City of Mexico there are great numbers of manuscripts and documents composed of this paper.

Proof Positive.

The First Girl:—So you think they are engaged?

The Second Girl:—I am sure of it. Why, she has stopped speaking of him as Tom West and always refers to him as "mister."—Exchange.

TOBACCO AND DIPLOMACY.

Some Philosophy by Prince Bismarck on the Cigar as an Active Assistant.

When Bismarck played great politics, he seemed not to disdain the stratagems of war—that is to say, something very like decent came well to hand. Here is what he did in an interview with Jules Favre, who, representing the Republicans of France when Paris was to fall, was negotiating with the conqueror, the Germans for the best terms under the circumstances. The two statesmen exchanged civilities, and Bismarck jumped in. He was after a tremendous war indemnity and the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. And he got them; and this is how he got them: He "put up" a big bluff. He said: "So you say, 'Not an inch of our soil; not a stone of our fortresses.' It is useless to discuss further. My time is precious. So is yours, and I don't see why we should waste it. Moreover, you have come too late. There behind that door is a delegate of the emperor, Napoleon III, and I am about to negotiate with him."

This was a staggerer. The astounded Frenchman did not know that that door concealed nothing more important than a cupboard or a closet. The discussion was resumed. Bismarck, shortly rising as if to leave, put his hand on the handle of that Napoleonic door. Favre sprang up and implored Bismarck not to impose upon France the continued shame of a Bonaparte. Then they sat down and talked some more. Not long after, what with playing the Napoleon dummy behind the door and the alleged Napoleon sentiment throughout France, Bismarck brought the republican to his own terms.

When the poor Frenchman had been bamboozled by the great diplomatist and they came to the easier matter of arranging terms for the surrender of Paris, Bismarck talked the philosophy of smoking to his unhappy victim in this wise:

"You are wrong (Favre had declined a cigar, saying he did not smoke). When you enter on a discussion which may lead to vehement remarks, you should smoke. When one smokes, the cigar is held between the fingers. One must handle it, not allow it to fall, and thereby violent movements of the body are avoided or weakened. With regard to the mental condition, it does not deprive us of our intellectual capacity, but it produces a state of kindly repose. The cigar is a diversion, and this blue smoke which rises in curves and which the eye involuntarily follows pleases and renders us more flexible. The organ of smell is gratified; one is happy. In this state of mind one is very disposed to make concessions, and our business—that of diplomatists—continually consists in mutual concessions."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Our Center of Population.

The march of the center of population in the United States from decade to decade shows the advance of the nation. In 1790 it was 23 miles east of Baltimore; in 1800, 18 miles west of that city; in 1810, 40 miles west by northwest from Washington city; in 1820, 16 miles north of Woodstock, Va.; in 1830, 19 miles southwest of Moorfield, in what is now West Virginia; in 1840, 16 miles south of Clarksville, W. Va.; in 1850, 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.; in 1860, 20 miles south of Chillicothe, O.; in 1870, 48 miles east by north of Cincinnati; in 1880, in almost the same latitude as in 1860, but a little farther west of Cincinnati.

After all the tremendous western growth the fact that for a century the center of population has kept on almost the same line of latitude and is still less than 600 miles from the Atlantic, notwithstanding the vast expanse of territory to the Pacific, shows the density of the eastern population and its strength as a solid factor in national influence.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Finish Matrimony.

All the way our driver had been very chatty. He told us how he had chosen his wife. He said: "There was some talk of her in the village. My aunt's nephew spoke to me of her, but I never saw her till the day before we were engaged. When I heard of her, I went to the pumphum—man of speech—who always arranges these things. I gave him 5 marks for her. She liked what she heard of me, and she gave him, as she was bound, a white shirt. Then I thought I would see her, so we arranged to meet at church at Unnikiem, and we went there, and it was all right. We got on together."—Vignettes of Finland.

Confidential Information.

"You feel very sluggish, do you not?" said the physician.

"Do," said the patient confidentially, "bein cayer me physician, I'll tell you somethin. I've been a professional pugilist in me time, an between me an you that sluggish feelin you hear 'em talkin so much about bein gin'rally a complete blaff."—Washington Star.



A queen is only a woman after all, and every woman is a queen if she be a perfect woman. The crown of womanhood is motherhood. There is no higher thing than this. There is no better thing that any woman can do than to be a mother of bright and happy children. That is the best and highest thing that anybody can do in this world. It cannot be achieved by a woman who is not healthy, who is not free from the weaknesses or disorders peculiar to her sex. A false idea of modesty which prevents the acquisition of knowledge, and the carelessness which prevents an application of knowledge are the most prolific causes of this kind of sickness. Thirty years ago, knowledge of the prevalence of such disorders induced Dr. R. V. Pierce, then as now, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., to devote a great amount of time and study to the preparation of a remedy that would invigorate and strengthen the womanly organism—that would cure perfectly and positively all forms of female weakness—that would take the danger away from childbirth, and greatly lessen the pains of labor. This remedy is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That it accomplished the object for which it was intended is proven by its remarkable and continued success for 30 years. Women will gain much knowledge by reading Dr. Pierce's great thousand page "Common Sense Medical Adviser." A free copy will be sent on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

One of His Awful Experiences.

"Awful experiences? Yes," said the tramp as he sat at a Holland street kitchen table and cut into the second of his pies. "I was sleeping soundly in a box car out in Iowa one night last summer, and the wind was blowing like thunder across the plains. Suddenly that car got loose, the brakes broke or something, and it began to crawl along out of the siding and on to the main track. It was just for me. I thought the wind wouldn't blow me far, and so I kept on. I stood in the door and saw the houses and fences go by faster and faster, till all of a sudden I realized I was going too fast to get off, and no way of stopping it. Half an hour after we—the car and I—dashed through a little station, and I had just time to see the telegraph operator run out and look after us and then run back to telegraph down the line to clear the track. We were going more than a mile a minute, and my hair was standing on end. Forty miles down the line we went through another station, and on a siding I caught sight of an engine chugging at 20 miles down the track. The man with the rope threw it around the brake wheel on top of our car and gradually stopped it, while all the time the wind was blowing a gale. "We had just got headed back toward the depot when an express train showed up where we should have met it. I jerked—'that's good pie.' And he took another piece."—*Lawson Journal.*

Soal Culture.

Lillian Whiting, visiting the "Latin quarter" of Boston, tells of asking a quaintly gowned young woman sitting in a club parlor if she believed in thought transference. "Oh, I am far beyond that," she replied airily. "I am in the sphere of intense vibrations." Every boy who has stolen the pie and has afterward served as butter for the maternal shipper will appreciate the meaning of the sphere of intense vibrations. —*Minneapolis Journal.*

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Melville, Druggist.

Bronze is Stylish.

"Is your daughter going into the country for her health?" "Oh, no; purely for art. She wishes to become bronzed."—*Detroit Free Press.*

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses; and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question every one must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by Melville Bros., old postoffice corner, and C. W. Heister, 65 Public Square.

Half Fare to Covington, Ohio.

On May 21st to 26th, inclusive, agents of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway will sell tickets to Covington, Ohio, and return at one fare for the round trip, for the benefit of those desiring to visit Covington during the German Baptist (Dunkard) church convention. Tickets will be good returning thirty days from date of sale.

THAT TEXAS CYCLONE

AN ACCOUNT OF ITS MYSTERIOUS FORCE AND DESTRUCTIVENESS.

Buildings Literally Torn In Bits—Survivors Caring For Victims—The Peculiar Reverse Force Exerted by the Wind. Narrow Path of the Storm.

"Fair as a garden of the Lord" is north Texas in the month of May. The corn is to the horses' knees; the outfields are heading; the cotton plant is ready for hoeing out; the orchards show the new growth; nature is pushing her productive power to its limit. All of this influences you as you ride toward Sherman, and then without warning you come upon a strip of desolation stretching across and marring the scene. Where nature is doing her best, nature has done her worst. The two are side by side in ruthless contrast. Twenty thousand people coming from all directions have spent Sunday in Sherman. They have tramped over the cyclone's path from where it tore through the cemetery on the south, leveling tombstones and uprooting evergreens and oaks, to Fairview, one of Sherman's beautiful suburbs on the north, now a field of wreckage. They have marveled greatly and have gone away on the excursion trains with strange tales to tell. Sherman's own people are still burying their dead and crying for their injured. That is as far as they have been able to get with the problem of Friday evening's visitation.

All day the relief committee, those strong, resolute men who come to the front in every community in times of great emergency, was in session in the front part of a store in the public square. They sent nurses here and there; they gave orders for coffins; they received reports from the searching parties; they revised the list of the dead and missing. Gradually the work of relief took on practical and definite form. The path of the cyclone was traced as the Pearce place that had the family left the house and gone east or west 100 feet they would have been spared. Not even the foundation was left of the house, and the path was swept as clean of vegetation as if it had been harrowed. But 100 feet to the east or the west the corn was growing, and the foliage was undisturbed.

Cedar is one of the toughest of trees. In the Sherman cemetery stands a cedar tree with a pine board driven through its trunk as neatly as if it had been mortised there. The old sexton is a man of powerful physique. He was at work among the graves when he heard the roar and saw the black cloud. He flung himself flat on the ground, with his hands clasped about the trunk of a small cedar tree. Several times in that five minutes of awful suspense he said the cyclone seemed to raise him from the ground and almost tear his hands loose, with all the advantage he had. The finest monument in Sherman cemetery, if not in Texas, is the Scotch granite shaft reared to the memory of the late C. O. Binkley. The force, whatever it was, tore the shaft from the pedestal and flung it off, not in the course the spiral cloud was moving, but in the opposite direction. The cyclone moved northward through the cemetery. The shaft of the Binkley monument lies several feet to the southward of the base.

Dr. Michael had been to the cemetery and was just driving out when he was overtaken. The mysterious force flung him back into the cemetery, 800 yards. Here again the force of the storm was exercised in the reverse. Dr. Michael's horse was found standing beside Post Oak creek, some distance from the cemetery. Dr. Michael's new buggy disappeared as completely as if it had been caught up in the clouds. The willow bends to the breeze and saves its yielding branches when other trees suffer. The rows of willows along Post Oak creek are as bare as so many telegraph poles.

Mr. W. J. Dunn had one of the finest rose gardens in north Texas about his pretty home in Fairview. His fence was made of Bois d'Arc posts, a wood into which it takes skill to drive a nail. Mr. Dunn's roses are as bare of blossoms and leaves as if a December blizzard had struck them, and those Bois d'Arc posts are twisted and snapped as if they had been inch pine pickets.

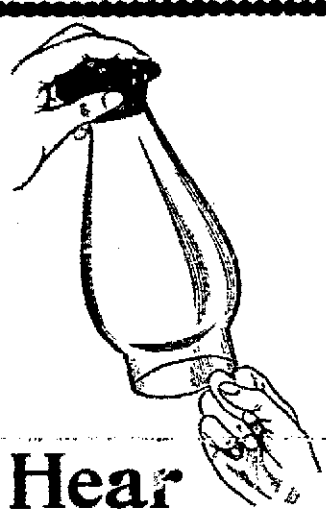
Such evidence helps to a realization by comparison of this resistless force. It dealt destruction which left nothing whole. Where a house stood squarely in the path, as did Jim Brown's at Fairview, suburb, the fury not only tore it apart in the original timbers and boards, but it shivered and snapped every timber and every board. It took the contents and broke them.

Miss Maggie Dupree came home from her country school teaching and left \$80 in a safe place in the house. The house is gone, and neither Miss Dupree nor any one else has found the money. Philip Nichols, a gardener in the outskirts of the city, lost a roll of \$98 in the same way.

Some mysteries continue unsolved in spite of efforts of relief committees. In front of Captain Ely's, where not one brick is left standing on another, are the wheels and tongue of a wagon. The wagon bed was found hundreds of yards away. The horses are missing; so is the man who was driving them.

The relief committee has got a live baby, about 6 months old. Forty-eight hours after the cyclone nobody claimed it. There is nothing about its clothing to identify it. The little one is somewhat bruised, but it will recover.

"So far as this (Grayson) county is concerned," said Dr. Wilson of the relief committee, "we have traced the path of the cyclone from Farmington, 12 miles southwest of us, to a point four or five miles northeast. The path is from a couple of hundred yards to a quarter of a mile wide and from 16 to 17 miles long. Within these limits the destruction is general."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*



Hear It Ring.

Hold an Ivory Top lamp chimney with one hand and knock it with the other. It will ring like a bell. That signifies its quality. Try the same thing with any other lamp chimney and note the difference. The

IVORY TOP

Lamp Chimney is a new invention. It will not break with heat—it will not break with any kind of fair play. Remember one thing. Ivory Top lamp chimneys are different from any other kind. Ask your dealer for them and refuse all substitutes. A book about lamps free.

THE LIPPINCOTT GLASS CO. Alexandria, Ind.

To Abolish the House of Lords.

A manifesto, signed by Mr. Henry Labouchere and 10 other Radical members of the house of commons, has been issued.

It announced the formation in the house of an advanced Radical section, which will devote itself to promoting Radicalism among the voters of the country, primarily centering its efforts on the abolition of the house of lords and generally to make parliament a democratic body.—*New York Journal.*

Boer Valor Illustrated.

Here is a story that is being told with much gusto by Oom Paul's burghers. A father and son, named Pretorius, were setting out to meet Dr. Jameson at Krugersdorp, and a younger son, a boy of 12 years old, was anxious to go too. But his father scolded him and left him. After the others had gone he went into the house, took down an old "sannah"—relic of past days—and, finding some ammunition, loaded his weapon and set off on foot toward Krugersdorp. After walking some time he observed a horseman approaching and concealed himself behind an ant heap. When he saw that the horseman was armed and that his horse's tail was cut, he concluded that the man was "one of the enemy." So he crouched down and took aim, and at a distance of 72 yards, he shot his man dead. The trooper fell from his horse, and the youthful Boer calmly took possession of horse and accoutrements, and, discarding his old "sannah," rode home in triumph with his booty. This boy will probably be heard of again.—*Westminster Gazette.*

The Great Lantern Fly.

One of the largest and most curious of the many luminous or lamp bearing insects is the great lantern fly, a species of the firefly peculiar to Central and northern South America. The great lantern is hardly as large as the common dragon fly or "snake feeder," but like that creature it has laciniae, wings and an elongated abdomen. In Central America, particularly in Costa Rica and Panama, the Indians capture them by thousands, using them as decorations for their headdresses, saddles, etc. The Frenchman Renard, who visited Guatemala in 1892, declared that the Indians used lantern flies and other luminous insects much in the same manner that we do torches and lanterns and that by this light the insects give out they were able to find their way through dark woods and swamps.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Wanted to Punch Her.

The curly haired, mild little woman at the cashier's desk in a Park row beanery renowned for its piety as well as its beams glared fiercely at a demure waitress standing by the draw one counter and called out, with seeming vicious intent in her tone: "Sixteen, come over here till I punch you!"

"I have been punched once," pleaded Sixteen with a pout that seemed to the surprised man who was paying his check to threaten tears.

"Well," said the cashier imperiously, "come over here till I punch you again. I didn't punch you good."

Sixteen tripped over to the onyx pulpit and handed her checkbook to the cashier, who figured up the stubs and then punched an O. K. hole in the book.

"Tell all the other girls to come up and let me punch 'em again," said the cashier to Sixteen.

And the man paid for his "one in milk," heaved a sigh of relief at the amicable closing of the incident and wondered afresh at the oddities of beanery English.—*New York Sun.*

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

THE CANNED GOODS SITUATION.

The Tendency is to Restrict the Pack, but Keep Up the Quality.

The tendency everywhere is undoubtedly to restrict the pack; this in order to get relief from the burdensome stocks which have depressed the market the past two years and that the business may be placed on a more satisfactory basis. Inquiry on the part of American Agriculturist among the various canning associations reveals this, together with the fact that there is a universal opinion among packers that the business is greatly overdone. The authority already quoted makes this report:

Contracts are now being made with growers for fruits and vegetables, and the tendency is toward lower rates than prevailed last season.

There is no uniform reduction, many engaging their crops at former figures, while others are obliged to accede to a reduction. Old established concerns, in order to keep their machinery in operation, must pack about the same quantity as last year, yet others will reduce the output. It now looks as though the Atlantic Packers' association will put up less than the average, and this is true of many concerns identified with the Peninsula Canned Goods association. Farther west the same disposition is manifested, although Ohio will probably pack about the same quantity of standard goods. Factories discontinuing will be made up by others just starting. In the territory of the Ohio Packers' association there was no carry over stock up to three years ago, but since that date the surplus has been considerable, as also in other parts of the country. Canners located in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, banded in the Western Packers' Canned Goods association, are inclined to reduce their output for 1896. Across the line the pack will certainly not be increased, members of the Canadian Packers' association showing a conservative feeling regarding the future. Stocks carried over are smaller than last year, in the Atlantic states less than usual and in the middle and western states much the same as a year ago.

The opinion is almost universal that not alone must the pack be reduced, but the quality must be kept up the coming season, in order to insure satisfactory returns. The situation thus outlined as viewed by all the leading associations of canned goods packers is not encouraging to those who indiscriminately go into the business as a new venture. The canning business is a legitimate industry and may be made profitable under favorable surroundings, but it should be approached most carefully by those contemplating the establishment of additional factories.

Some Catch Crops.

Rape may be sown as a catch crop in the autumn, and it may be pastured fall and spring and then followed by some other crop, or it may be plowed under a green crop and followed by the same. Millet may be grown pre-eminently as a catch crop. It may be made to come after any crop of grain sown early in the season and which may have failed. It may also be sown on the bare fallow to be plowed under for green manure. The chief benefit coming from using it thus is the increased power which it gives to the land to enable it to hold moisture. The best season for growing millet is the last half of May or early in June. Sorghum grown as a catch crop may be put in at the same time and in the same way as millet.

Buckwheat on summer fallows serves an excellent purpose when plowed under in the same way as millet, with the difference that buckwheat makes the land more moist than millet. Rape may also be grown on a summer fallow. Peas may be grown as a catch crop on a summer fallow. They could come after rye grown on the same and plowed in or eaten off. The great value of peas as a catch crop for plowing under arises from the fact that they are leguminous, and can therefore gather nitrogen from the air.

Points in Cabbage Culture.

A Rural New Yorker correspondent writes:

It has been pretty thoroughly proved that cabbages, especially the late drum-head varieties, are likely to head better if the seed be sown where the plant is to remain, conditions of soil, fertility and culture being equal. The usual practice is to plant six or eight seeds in a hill, and gradually thin out to the strongest plant, but since the advent of the cabbage worm and hosts of recent insect enemies the trouble of caring for so many scattered plants has proved too great, and the seed bed is therefore resorted to. It may be considered that plants of the cabbage tribe are not benefited by transplanting in itself, but as they are little affected by it when done under favorable conditions the use of a seed bed is generally to be recommended on account of greater ease and economy in growing plants.

Corn at the Iowa Station.

At the Iowa station the effort is being made to test and improve by selection some of the leading varieties of corn best suited to Iowa conditions. The varying yields of some of the varieties mentioned illustrate the importance of having the right seed:

Bushels per acre.	Shelled corn to 70 lbs. of ears.
Iowa Gold Mine..... 59.5	59.5
Legal Tender..... 64	62
Early Yellow Rose..... 52.2	52
Mortgage Lifter..... 70.2	69
Nickel Plate..... 107	59
Stamper's Yellow Dent..... 70.3	56.5
Capital..... 59.5	60
White's Mammoth Red..... 47.1	56.5

BLACKWELL'S I WANT BLACKWELL'S DURHAM AND NO OTHER. SEE?

You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag, and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Commercial Investment Bank.

SAMUEL A. BAXTER & SONS.

Lima, Ohio.

Nos. 206 and 208 West High Street, Government, State, County, Municipal and School Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages, Commercial Paper, Bank and Industrial Stocks bought and sold. We buy only that which has merit, and sell only that which we can guarantee.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

There are many good women

And many wise ones—wives, daughters, aunts, cousins, nieces of yours. You will be surprised how many of these women are using the

Majestic Steel Range

Make inquiries and if you find one of these users who wants to change, write us a letter. If you find every user of the Majestic willing to recommend the Range, will it not prove to you that you should have one.

If you are thinking of buying a Cook Stove, before buying make this investigation.

HOOVER BROS. AGENTS.

Sexine Pills RESTORE LOST VIGOR

When in doubt what to use for Nervous Debility, Loss of Sexual Power (in either sex), Impotency, Atrophy, Varicocele and other weaknesses, from any cause, Sexine Pills. Grains checked and full vigor quickly restored. If neglected, troubles result fatally. Mailed anywhere, tested, for \$1.00; 6 bottles for \$5.00. Every box contains a full and complete guarantee to cure or refund the money. Address: MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Result in 4 weeks.

For sale by Melville Bros.

How Sidewalks Are Calked.

A New Yorker who when a boy was accustomed to frequent shipyards and watch the construction of fine clipper ships was astonished as he neared Wall street, when walking down Broadway, to hear the familiar sound made by a hammer and maul ringing out on the air. It was a welcome sound and brought to mind a flood of recollections of his boyhood.

On investigating the cause of the sound, he was somewhat surprised to discover a ship calker sitting on the pavement carefully calking the cracks between the flagstones of the sidewalk with oakum, while another man followed with a pot of tar. Inquiry brought out the information that it was necessary to make the sidewalk waterproof, owing to the vaults which extended out under the pavement. At certain periods the cracks must be recalked, and the operation is quite an expensive one. The trade of ship calking, like many other things, is not enjoying the most prosperous time in its history.

The decline of wooden ships, brought about by the demand for those of iron and steel, has caused many calkers to turn to other trades for work.—*New York Times.*

A Cure for Muscular Rheumatism

Mrs. R. L. Lamson, of Fairmount, Illinois, says: "My sister used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for muscular rheumatism and it effected a complete cure. I keep it in the house at all times and have always found it beneficial for aches and pains. It is the quickest cure for rheumatism, muscular pains and lameness I have ever seen." For sale by Melville Bros., old postoffice corner, and C. W. Heister, 55 Public Square.

Realistic.

Kathleen—I dreamed Will and I were married, and we were keeping house.

Kate—Did he treat you kindly? Kathleen—Well, I woke up half starved.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Do you scratch and scratch, and wonder what's the matter? Doan's Ointment will instantly relieve and permanently cure any itchy disease of the skin, no matter of how long standing.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

HOW TO CURE YOURSELF! HILE USING IT.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Cure" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician, who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable, and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Cure." It will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent. interest. "Baco-Cure" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and as free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew of smoke.

Cured by Baco-Cure and Gained Thirty Pounds.

From hundreds of testimonials, the originals of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented.

Cleary, Nevada Co., Ark., Jan. 28, 1895. Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.—Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but couldn't. I took various remedies, among others "No-To-Bac," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Cure" and it has entirely cured me of the habit in all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight, and am relieved from all my chronic aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper on my changed feelings and condition. Yours respectfully, P. H. MANNING.

Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark. Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three boxes, (thirty days' treatment), \$2.50 with iron-clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass. 4-1-3m

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified by the Probate Court of Allen county, Ohio, as executor in trust for the benefit of creditors of William Cochran. Creditors are required to present their claims according to law. Wm. H. CUNNINGHAM, Assignee of Wm. Cochran, 5 23 97

May 21, 1896.

REVIVAL OF ROMANCE.

Too long, too long we'll, up the hill plain.
The time of time told, the leading orchard
The lake, the burn, the tarantula floor, the
Too long have we from these and our re-
frain.
Enough, my little, of this time strain.
Let us go to the mountain's brow
To gather laurel from the mountain's brow
And bring the era of rich verse again.
Ye painters, paint great Nature's face for height-
ness, forest, cliffs appeared in liquid air,
And touch with glamour all things rough
and cruel.
And ye who motion weave for our delight,
Give us bravest and woman good as fair—
And shame our hollow addresses cease.
—Edith M. Thomas in Century.

LOVE IS EVER YOUNG.

She had not the least shame about telling her age. On the contrary, she was rather proud to do so. It was something to be proud of. Not that she was 64, but that at 64 she looked not a day over 48, and a blooming 48 at that.

True, her hair was silver, but what a waving wealth of silver! And it was not sent to soften wrinkles either. She wore as many of these ornaments as it is legitimate to wear at 48, and no more. Oh, she was certainly a wonderful woman for her age, was Mrs. Joseph Allestree.

It did not detract from the comparatively youthful appearance of Mrs. Allestree that her costume always represented the height of the fashion.

Quaint, indeed, she appeared, particularly on a certain evening, standing in the old square portico, with the sun shining straight under the trees into her face.

The house at her back was low and long. It stood endwise to the lazy little river that flowed at the foot of the abruptly sloping lawn. On the other side, at the end of a long, shady avenue, was a gate with an old fashioned wooden arch over it, concealed by vines.

It was toward this gate that Mrs. Allestree looked, leaning forward eagerly, like a girl, one hand shielding her eyes from the level sunbeams. She wore white—think of her during to wear white! She was watching for Joseph.

He had gone down to Stoneton—only a mile distant—for the post at 5 o'clock. That was two hours ago. Joseph did love dearly to gossip with the old farmers and shopkeepers, but he really ought to remember dinner time.

But Joseph had not forgotten his dinner. At this very minute the gate opened and his little gig rolled in, followed by three enthusiastic dogs—a St. Bernard and two red setters.

Mr. Allestree, after embracing his wife, as if he had just returned from a year's journey, went in with her to dinner, and Mr. Allestree was—but I will not describe him; simply he was everything that the husband of Mrs. Allestree should have been. Forty-two years had gone by since their marriage, and in all that time they had never been separated a single day.

"Dearest," said Mr. Allestree as they sat down, "I owe you an apology for my tardiness, but it couldn't be helped. I got a letter calling me away on an important matter, and I had to stop to attend to some things in the village. I must go immediately—tomorrow."

"Oh, that Perley affair," she said, glancing over the page. "But, Joseph, can't you put it off? Remember the Kennedy's are coming in the morning to stay over Sunday."

"I cannot, Henrietta. It's got to be attended to at once."

"But, Joseph, you can't go without me. You know you never did such a thing."

"I am afraid I must do it this time," he replied mournfully.

They sat in silence for some minutes. Twice Mrs. Allestree wiped away a silent tear with her napkin. At length, bravely assuming a cheerful aspect, she asked, "How long will you be gone?"

"I can't possibly reach London, as I have to do all I want to and get home again in less than ten days."

"Joseph, it will kill us both."

"Ah, no, my dear," he laughed; "it won't be quite so bad—at least I hope not. It will be hard, very hard. But think, my love, we were apart for five long years once on a time."

"Ah, Joseph," with a sob in her voice, "that was before we had ever lived together. We only knew each other by letter, you know."

"And a mighty comfort did we take out of those same letters. Isn't it strange that in two and forty years we should never have had occasion to write to one another? Not since you were Henrietta Shover."

"It is a singular circumstance," she replied. "Yes, we can write. Do you know, Joseph, the thought of it already consoles me a little. It will be such a delightful novelty."

It was a good thing for Mrs. Allestree that she expected visitors. But after the guests had departed her condition was pitiable. Especially as no letter had come.

Mr. Allestree had gone away early on Saturday. Now it was Tuesday. She had managed to be patient over the Sabbath, but on Monday morning, when Jimmy came up from Stoneton empty handed, she had refused to believe that he had not dropped the letter or that the postmaster had not overlooked it.

There were only two deliveries in the 24 hours, and at evening the same performance was repeated.

On Tuesday Mrs. Allestree went herself to Stoneton and delivered a severe reprimand to the postmaster upon the general indifference of government officials, thereby greatly annoying the poor man.

Mr. Allestree began to dread the hours of delivery. Twice a day, whatever the weather, Mrs. Allestree presented her handsome, anxious face at the window.

When he handed out the post he longed, and she found not the letter she longed for, an angry face it was that peered in at him, and a stern, albeit well bred—voice that demanded of them to hunt through every box, lest perchance he had made some error in distributing.

The deserted, neglected wife must blame somebody, and she would not blame her husband. She did not at first even dream of blaming Joseph.

By the middle of the week her whole mental changed. She felt hurt, deeply hurt. There seemed to be no reason, no excuse for such neglect. To think that this, their first separation in so many years, should be unbridged by a word!

She could not have the consolation of writing to him, for he had left no address, there being an uncertainty about the very part of London in which that troublesome Mr. Perley was living.

It was the way of men, and he, it seems, was no better than the rest of them. Once out of the sight he forgot—forgot all the love and daily devotion of 42 years.

By Saturday morning Mrs. Allestree was ill—ill enough to go to bed. Jimmy had to fetch both posts, and after delivering in person the first one, which consisted of paper only, he vowed to Molly that he would not approach Mrs. Allestree again while Mr. Allestree was away.

All day Sunday Mrs. Allestree lay silent in a dark chamber. Molly could not get a word from her, nor would she eat. It was almost painful to be so weak. True, she was in despair. She had given up all expectation of seeing Joseph again; but, compared with the bewildering tossings of vain conjecture, her present state was one of quietude and peace.

But by Monday morning she was suffering from a new ailment. She felt that if Jimmy returned without either Joseph or a letter she would rarely die. And indeed she nearly died as it was.

When the wheels sounded again upon the gravel, Mrs. Allestree sat up in bed. She was whiter than her hair. No voices were heard below. She clutched her heart and gasped. But presently a door opened and a step came up the stairs. It was the step of Joseph. As he entered the room she fell back among the pillows.

"My dear Henrietta, what's all this?" He looked round almost accusingly upon the two frightened women as if he had caught them in the act of assassinating their mistress.

"Didn't Jimmy tell you?" she murmured.

"You know Jimmy never tells anything. He did say you weren't well. But have you been very ill, dear?"

The woman had withdrawn, and he seated himself upon the bed.

"Joseph, you might have sent me one little line!"

"Why what? I don't quite comprehend. A line?"

"Yes; it wouldn't have hurt you to write a line."

"Henrietta, I wrote to you every day, and sometimes twice a day."

They stared at each other.

"But I never got a solitary letter," she said presently. "I sent to every delivery—went myself until I became ill. Mr. Allestree said there was nothing from you. I nearly killed me, Joseph."

"However," he muttered, "they couldn't have all miscarried—I—Henrietta! I have it. Wait; I'll be back in ten minutes," and the gentleman fairly ran out of the room.

He laughed at all the way down stairs, and she heard his ha ha between his shouts for Jimmy to bring back the trap. In a few minutes they rattled out of the grounds, and within the time he mentioned they rattled back again.

Mr. Allestree tore breathlessly up the stairs, hurrying by fashion into his wife's room. He carried a package of letters, which he spread out in a circle on the bed. There were 11 of them, and every one was addressed to Mrs. Henrietta Shover.

For a short space nothing was said, and then the two aged lovers began to laugh, and they laughed until they cried.

"Joseph," she said, "it's very funny, very, but it was almost the death of me. How did you come to do it?"

"Why, Henrietta, love, when I once got out of your dear, familiar presence the old days came back completely. You were little Red Shover, and"—

Mr. Joseph Allestree blushed; he did not often quote poetry—

And our two and forty years
Seemed a mist that rolled away.
—Pearson's Weekly.

Army Bullets For Game.

Something for sportsmen to consider seriously, if they intend to get one of the new 30 caliber army rifles, is the great penetration of the bullets. One of the bullets would kill a man through a four foot spruce tree or a cow a mile and more away. No ordinary tree can be depended on to stop one of these bullets, and it might easily travel half a mile through dense woods and hit a man far out of sight with deadly effect.

Field and Stream says that the next legislatures of our great game states should pass a law prohibiting the use of a jacketed bullet because of the danger to human beings. An anti argument it offers in favor of such a law will have great influence on the men who do not wish to wound without killing the game. "This class of bullets is useless for large game unless it is pointed," it says, "as it rarely kills instantly, but allows the game to die from internal hemorrhage and in a terrible agony of death."

When such a rifle is used for big game, a bullet that makes such a deadly will kill anything it gets close through an oak, poplar or down, and the force of the impact would knock a running grizzly dead.

A Dampier to Small Talk.

Some years ago a New York woman happened to meet at a reception the eminent divine who later became prominent for having given his inebriate to the Little Church Around the Corner.

The decorations were pretty, and she remarked conversationally, "How beautiful the flowers are!"

"Flowers?" ejaculated the reverend gentleman. "Incidents in the plan of nature, made to be trodden underfoot!"

The lady relapsed into silence. —New York Journal.

How are Your Kidneys?

Does Your Back Ache?
Do Hobbs' Sparagus Kidney Pills
Make the kidneys strong and healthy. They cause the kidneys to filter all uric acid and other poisons or impurities from the blood. Healthy kidneys make pure blood.

RAILROADS IN THE ROCKIES.

A Wild and Woolly Circumstance of a Down Grade Run.

"Can you tell me where the caboose committee meets?" asked a well dressed, good looking man. The stranger had the appearance of being from the west.

"Yes, sir. I am from the west. Just arrived on the Atlantic. I am a railroad man, and I heard when the train stopped at Buffalo for a few minutes that the caboose committee was going to have a meeting this evening in this city. I am dead interested in railroad business, and I like to meet all the boys who work on the road. There isn't any more lively business in the world."

"Speaking of wild rides, why the fellows here ain't in it, that's all. I remember one night that we broke in two six or seven times while coming down Laramie hill, in the Rockies. We didn't stop to couple up, as they do here, but coupled the train together again while it was running down hill at a speed of 45 miles an hour. Of course this is a trifle risky for a beginner, but we soon got used to it, and familiarity with danger insures contempt. Once in awhile one of the boys falls under the wheels, but it is instant death, and he really doesn't know what hit him."

"All the cars are provided with air, yet we were compelled to sit on deck and watch out for accidents. One bitter cold night, when the mercury was down to about 40 below, we started down Laramie hill with a long string of loaded cars for Cheyenne. I was seated on top of a car about ten lengths ahead of the caboose. The brakes were set pretty tight, and fire was flying from the wheels quite lively. Suddenly the heavy train shot around a curve, and a sight met my eyes that I shall never forget. Every wheel on the train was red hot, so were the rails, while the sleepers were blazing, having been ignited by the intense heat of the rails. When we pulled into Cheyenne, every wheel on the train was flat—that is a flat place had been worn away during the slide down the mountain. That is what I wanted to tell the boys in the caboose committee. They may know something about giving Chumney Depeu pointers on how to run the Central, but after all they haven't much of an idea of railroadng. It's no trick at all to run a fast train over such a road as the Central, but when you run over two streaks of rust and the right of way, as I have done on some western lines, then you can get a fair idea of railroadng."

The reporter slipped quietly away, leaving the garrulous westerner still talking. He had talked himself to sleep, but his mouth continued to work. At a late hour today he had not succeeded in finding any of the caboose committee. It isn't likely that the organization will hold another meeting until this terrible har from the "wild and woolly west" leaves town.—Rochester Post-Express.

Got Enough of Jury Work.

Seven judges and five men sat on a jury recently in a South Dakota divorce case. Before the case was concluded the judge is quoted as declaring that if he had known the character of the testimony he would not have "humiliated" the ladies by asking them to sit. When the trial was over, each said she had had enough of jury duty, and so said they all in a chorus.

The Ill Wind's Good.

The action of the Humane society in opposing the strapping of babies to bicycles will doubtless cause a decided boom in the baby carriage industry.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Course of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This spring may be the means of keeping you well and hearty all summer.

Very Sunny.

"I wonder if Johnson tells the truth when he says his wife has such a sunny disposition?"

"Of course he does. Every time he does not do exactly what she wishes she makes it hot for him."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Even catarrh, that dread breeder of consumption, succumbs to the healing influences of Thomas' Electric Oil.

STORIES OF HATS.

Incidents showing How Easy It Is For a Person to Be Mistaken.

"Speaking of hats," said a Brooklyn gentleman the other day, "I went into a Boston barber shop on Saturday afternoon last summer to get a shave. When the knight of the razor had finished with me, I found that some one had gone off with my hat, but he had made a poor trade, as the one he left was brand new, so I did not mourn. All I could do was to put on the fresh tile, which fitted me quite well, and await developments."

"Monday afternoon the man who had unintentionally winked off with my property on his head called upon me. He was calm, but it was the calm which follows a storm. The storm took place at his barber's. He thought he had been imposed upon. Said he: 'I bought a new hat Saturday afternoon, or thought I did, and wore it home. But Sunday morning when I sat down in a chair on the piazza and laid my hat in another, I thought it did not appear bright and clean like one should that was just from the store. An examination disclosed the fact that it was not new, and I jumped to the conclusion that the barber had palmed off a second-hand article upon me. I was mad, but I said nothing. I saved my wind till the next day."

"Then I called at the hat store and exploded. The dealer answered me that he had supplied me a perfectly new hat, the one I had picked out; that there had been no trick played upon me, and that I must have changed hats somewhere after I left his place. I declared that I had gone straight home and gone home 'straight.' It was no use for us to talk. We could not agree, and I came away about as wrathful as I was when I went there. After I had left the hat store it occurred to me that I had not gone directly home, but had stopped at the barber's. To the barber shop I now went again, and there I was told that you had lost your hat. Is this it?"

"A look at the hat showed me it was mine, and I said 'Yes.'"

"Well," said the chagrined man, "please kick me, and then I will return to the barber's and let him repeat the job while I apologize. And with excuses for troubling me he bid me goodbye."

"I am very particular about my hats and the way they fit," continued the Brookline gentleman, "but must acknowledge one joke on me. I went into the Boston tavern to play a game of billiards not long since. At the end of the match, when I took my hat from a hook and put it on, it did not seem to fit, and this was not due to any increase in the size of my head on account of having been victorious. A moment's inspection showed that I had the hat of my brother-in-law from Pennsylvania, who had been here on a visit, but had gone home three days before, and I had been wearing his hat ever since without discovering it during that time."—Boston Herald.

The Country's Growth.

In 1800 only the country between the Atlantic and the Mississippi belonged to the United States. Since that the Louisiana purchase in 1803, the Florida in 1821, the Mexican acquisitions in 1840, 1850 and 1853 and Alaska in 1867 have been added. The increase, excluding Alaska, has been from 827,844 to 3,025,600 square miles, or three and five-eighths, but the growth of population has been from 5,308,483 to 62,622,250, or nearly twelvefold. In 1800 the inhabitants were a little less than 7 to a square mile (in 1790 they had been less than 5); in 1890 they were over 21. The place where the population is densest is the District of Columbia, which has 3,839 to the mile; the next is Rhode Island, 318; then Massachusetts, 278; then New Jersey, 193; Connecticut, 154; New York, 123; Pennsylvania, 116; Maryland, 105. The other states and territories run below 100, down to Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada, which have less than one inhabitant to the mile. The census commissioner notes that in Rhode Island and Massachusetts the density of population is as great as in many of the most densely settled European states, and that the entire north Atlantic division, pre-eminently the manufacturing section, has an average of over 100 inhabitants to the square mile. But it may be a surprise to some that among the old states Maine has only 22, New Hampshire 41, Vermont 26.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Ghosts.

The Villa Garin de Coconato, at Ciniz, in the gardens of which the queen is fond of walking and driving, formerly had the reputation of being haunted. As a matter of fact, early in the century it was occupied by some false conners, who, to divert the curiosity of the peasants, used to dress up as ghosts and go solemnly round the ruined temple of Apollo in the garden at midnight, singing the "De Profundis." They were eventually captured, and a genuine "De Profundis" was then sung for two of their number, who were hanged.—London Chronicle.



THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE

Is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—don't forget to take it. The liver gets sluggish during the winter, just like all nature, and the system becomes choked up by the accumulated waste, which brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague and Rheumatism. You want to wake up your liver now, but be sure you take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR to do it. It also regulates the liver—keeps it properly at work, when your system will be free from poison and the whole body invigorated. You get THE BEST BLOOD when your system is in A1 condition, and that will only be when the liver is kept active. Try a Liver Remedy once and note the difference. But take only SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—it is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR which makes the difference. Take it in powder or in liquid already prepared, or make a tea of the powder; but take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. You'll find the RED Z on every package. Look for it.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE

IS HAPPY, FRUITFUL MARRIAGE? Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the New Discoveries of Medical Science as Applied to Married Life, Who Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoid Future Pitfalls, Should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "Complete Manhood, and How to Acquire It."

Here at last is information from a high medical source, the most work-wonder with this generation of men. The book fully describes a method by which to attain full vigor and manly power. It is a guide to each to end all unnatural drains on the system.



To cure nervousness, lack of self-control, etc., and to acquire a jaded and worn nature for one of brightness, buoyancy and power. To cure forever effects of excesses, overwork, worry, etc. To give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body. Age no barrier. Failure impossible. Two thousand references. The book is purely medical and scientific, useless to churchly sects, invaluable to men only who need it. A despairing man, who had applied to us, soon after wrote: "Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday, and my new self was born to-day. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?" And another thus: "If you dumped a cart load of gold at my feet, I would not touch it unless it was my life as your method has done."

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N.Y., and ask for the little book called "COMPLETE MANHOOD." Refer to this paper, and the company promises to send the book, in sealed envelope, without any money, and entirely free, until it is well introduced.

ERIE LINES.

Chicago & Erie Railroad.

Time card in effect Feb. 2, 1896.

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

THAMES WEST. Depart

No. 5 Westlake Limited, daily, for

Chicago, 11:30 a. m.

" Pacific Express, daily for

Chicago, 12:45 a. m.

" 1 Express, daily, except Sunday,

day for Chicago, 10:30 a. m.

" 21 local, daily, except Sunday, 7:00 a. m.

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No. 3 Westlake Limited, daily, for

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Trains No. 1 and 2 stop at all stations on U. & E. division.

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The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Falling or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every \$5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at \$2.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CURE FOR NERVOUS PROSTRATION, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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Safe and SURE. Always reliable. For

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For further information, write to WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., 128 SOUTH EIGHTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE - POSTOFFICE

Enjoys the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M. MELVILLE,
THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL. & CO.

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

The Philosophical society meets this evening.

Mrs. W. Goonan is dangerously ill, suffering from an attack of heart trouble.

The brick pavement in front of the central fire department doors is being repaired.

Engineer Eugene Martin's new residence on south Pine street is almost completed.

Sheriff Fisher took Thos. Manning to the penitentiary at Columbus this morning to serve a year's sentence.

Detective Blaise was called to 342 Charles street, last evening, to settle a dispute between two sisters, Miss Howard and Mrs. Wright. No arrests were made.

The promise of marriage between J. W. Jackson, of this city and Miss Emma Lair, of Wapakoneta, was announced at St. Rose church last Sunday. The wedding will take place in the early part of June.

Supreme Chancellor Commander W. B. Ritchie and Past Chancellor Commanders, F. C. McCoy, John Thomas, Walter Landis, T. E. Thompson, Dave Morris, Dr. Sullivan and A. S. Barnes are in Cincinnati attending the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Ohio. The Past Chancellors are candidates for membership in the Grand Lodge.

CHANGED HANDS.

Hume's Photo Gallery Purchased by a Columbus Artist.

L. H. Hume's photograph gallery, at the northeast corner of the public square, which has been one of the leading galleries in Northwestern Ohio for many years, has changed hands, but the place will retain its popularity, for Mr. Hume's successor is an artist of thorough ability. Mr. C. E. Herman is the purchaser of the Hume gallery and has already assumed charge of the handsome parlors. Mr. Herman was, for eleven years past, connected with the famous Baker Art Gallery at Columbus, and during the World's Columbian exhibition at Chicago in '93 he received a Diploma of Honorable Mention for his work, which was exhibited from Baker's of Columbus. This diploma alone is enough guarantee that Mr. Herman's work is classed with the best in the country. Call and see him and convince yourself.

To Whom It May Concern.

At the request of the soldier organizations of this city, notice is hereby given that the law of the land and of the State of Ohio designates May 30 as a legal holiday. The law further provides that no games, races or other similar forms of amusement shall occur on that day within one mile of any place where memorial services are being conducted. Decoration Day will be observed in Lima as usual, and every good and patriotic citizen should join in the ceremonies. The day should be held sacred to the purpose to which it is dedicated. Business should be suspended so far as possible, homes and business places decorated with flags and bunting, quiet and order should prevail and the story of the war be the whole order of the one brief day we are asked to set apart in honor of the dead, who, at the sacrifice of their lives, made this fair land what it is.

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Dr. Famston,

Of Kentucky, the rupture specialist, will be in his office to-morrow, Wednesday, May 27th, 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Consultation and examination free.

IS IT SAFE?

The West School Building Ghost Walking Again.

The School Board Takes Another Start on the Bond Question.

Janitors Elected for the Coming Year—All Buildings Overcrowded—The Bond Election Ordered to be Advertised Immediately.

The School Board met last evening with all members present, except J. B. Townsend and J. W. Brown. The minutes were read and approved.

The following applications for teachers were received and referred to the committee on teachers: Blanche Tabler, Mrs. Cora Daniels, Halce Hutchinson, Margaret Holdridge, Annie Gagin, Kate Carter, Anna Dusey, Cora Hadsell, A. Higginbotham, Helen C. Marshall, of Wooster; W. L. Gilliam, of Aurora, Ill.; Marguerite Shangnessy, Erie, Pa.; Mary F. Crouch, Mentor, O. F. W. Hall presented an application.

Acceptances were read from all the principals who had been elected at the last meeting.

The invitation was received by the G. A. B. to participate in the Decoration day exercises.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The committee on finance offered the following report:

First—we recommend by unanimous vote that the tax levy for 1896-97 be fixed at 6 1/2 mills, as at present.

Second—we further recommend that, in anticipation of the erection of a new high school and ward building on the lot now occupied by the west building, no additions be made to the south Pine street building this year.

The removal of the high school from the east building will give five additional rooms there, and the crowded condition of the Pine street building could be relieved by pushing the boundary line farther south from the east building.

The report was received and placed on file.

Upon motion the board ordered the tax rate placed at 6 1/2 mills. A. J. Morris objected to the report in regard to the erection of a new high school and ward building, and moved that the ward high school be rejected.

S. S. Herrmann objected to having the high school placed on the west school building lot.

The committee on supplies recommended that all samples of supplies be received not later than June 15, and that the contract be awarded to the lowest bidder. The matter of purchasing desks and chairs was postponed indefinitely.

The committee on teachers and salaries recommended the election of the following janitors at the same salary as they received this year:

Mrs. Hatfield, at Shawnee building; Mrs. Hinder, for the north Jefferson street; Jerry Finn, at Grand avenue building; elected; Henry Higgins, at the East building; Jacob Conrad, at West building; N. H. Garrettson, west Spring street building; William Livermore, Reece avenue building; elected; A. Bamsayer, at the south Pine street building, elected; G. W. Boop, Thos. W. Johns, Henry Diley and R. Fennell were nominated for janitor of the south Elizabeth street building.

Fennell was elected on the third ballot.

The salaries of superintendent, principals, teachers and janitors were allowed and ordered paid.

The law and contract committee recommended that the board of school examiners for this city consist of either three or six members, as the Board of Education may determine; and that the present board of examiners be not disturbed, to save legal complications. The report was adopted.

Second—that action on the issue of school bonds be deferred until the regular November election, for the following reasons: First, work could not be begun early enough, after advertising, to complete the building; second, it will cost \$500 to hold a special election; third, holding the election in the fall will save about \$5,000 in interest. It also recommended that the committee be instructed to proceed accordingly. The report was not adopted.

It was moved and carried that the law and contract committee be instructed to proceed at once with the election on the question of the bond issue.

The committees on buildings and repairs made the following recommendations:

Grand avenue building—temporary repairs, \$50; north Jefferson street building, \$25; East building—fire escape, stairway and railing, \$640; new floor for hall, \$300; boiler repairs, \$100; south Pine street building—four new rooms, \$3,500; south Elizabeth street building—roof and other repairs, \$59; Shawnee building—general repairs, \$60; Reece avenue building—general repairs, \$50; west Spring street building—general repairs, \$50. Total, \$4,815.

The report was received and placed on file.

Supt. Miller recommended that the graduating exercises in the separate grammar schools be held on the morning of June 12th, and that some member of the Board be present and deliver the diplomas.

Upon motion the G. A. B. and U. V. U. were invited to be present, Friday, and take part in the memorial exercises.

Supt. Miller reported that in the

A SCORCHER

Was the Request Made by the City Engineer.

We Want the Council to Send Him Away to be Educated.

In the Matter of Making Specifications, Etc., for Asphalt Paving—The Council Have Not Yet Decided to Accommodate Him.

The city council met in regular session last night with president Standish in the chair and the following members present: Snyder, Kiplinger, Chapin, Van Eman, Miller, Stephens, Harmon, Foley and McVey.

Minutes of last meeting were read and Mr. Foley moved to strike out the portion of the minutes referring to engineer's estimate on the proposed Haller street improvement.

The motion was carried.

Dr. Rudy petitioned to have the alley at the Main street Presbyterian church graded and stoned. Referred to street committee.

The remonstrance against the passage of the bicycle ordinance was read by the clerk. The remonstrance was signed by 248 persons who favored an ordinance to regulate the speed of bicycles to six miles per hour on sidewalks, but not an ordinance to prohibit the use of sidewalks entirely.

Mr. Foley was in favor of passing the ordinance to prohibit the use of sidewalks under any consideration.

The committee on the bicycle ordinance was granted another week in which to prepare report.

The G. A. B. invited the members of the council to participate in the Decoration Day exercises. Upon motion the invitation was accepted.

South Elizabeth street property owners petitioned for permission to grade their street from Eureka to Kibby street, at their own expense.

The solicitor was instructed to prepare the necessary papers.

Mayor Baxter submitted the appointment of John Watts, of the present police force, to a position as a patrolman of the new force, vice Wm. N. Maguire, who declined his appointment. He also appointed Capt. F. M. Bell as chief, Mont Wingate as lieutenant of police, and patrolman Chas. Roney as city detective. The appointments were referred to the police committee.

Mayor Baxter, by a written communication, notified the council that telephone poles were being and about to be placed about the city without regard to the ordinance regulating dimensions, etc., of such poles, and recommended that the matter be looked after. The matter was referred to the solicitor. Mr. Chapin

said that poles were being located on Jefferson street for a company that had no franchise.

The street committee recommended the purchase of two car loads of paving brick for alley crossings. The report was adopted.

Messrs. McVey, Chapin and Foley reported not in favor of selling the strip of land at the water works to the P. F. W. & C. R. B. and suggested that if the council saw fit to sell the strip that \$5,000 be charged for it.

Bids received upon the proposed Market street and McKibben street sewers were read, and a motion was made to award the contracts to Wm. Crossen, the lowest bidder on the work. The motion carried.

The engineer's estimate on the proposed Haller street improvement, aggregating \$866.25, was read. The report was received and the solicitor instructed to draft a resolution authorizing the improvement of the street.

The engineer's estimate upon the cost of the proposed paving of Spring street, was read. He claimed the cost would exceed the 25 per cent. of valuation to the extent of \$1,738.

The finance committee submitted an ordinance providing for the tax levy for the year.

Mr. Brotherton moved to add one-half mill to the levy for the purpose of purchasing a market place.

Mr. Foley suggested that such money be taken from the special street improvement fund, in which there is more than \$4,000 at present.

Mr. Chapin was in favor of Mr. Brotherton's motion, and with the latter favored the purchase of the property formerly occupied by Botkin's livery barns, on east Spring street.

Mr. Brotherton's motion carried. The levy ordinance was then passed by a full yeas vote.

The tax levy as adopted will be as follows:

Fire fund	1.4
General fund	4.4
Light fund	2.3
Machine Shop interest	3
Police fund	3
Poor fund	1
Sanitary fund	1
Sewer fund	1
Street fund	1.5
Sidewalk fund	3
Water works interest	1.2
Market place	9.1

Resolution for the west Spring street paving was given its second reading and Mr. Foley moved that the engineer be instructed to have the plans and specifications for the proposed asphalt pavement on file by next Monday night.

Mr. Chapin said the present engineer did not know how to prepare plans and specifications for asphalt paving, and he moved to employ the ex-city engineer to prepare them.

The engineer stated he had said he did not know much about plans and specifications for asphalt paving, but

(Continued on 5th page.)

SUMMER CLEARING . . . SALE

—AT THE—

Columbia Shoe Store.

AUGUST BARGAINS IN MAY.

We have too many Shoes. They must be sold and our stock reduced.

No use of waiting until August. We offer them now, when you are needing Summer Styles.

Prices Cut from 20 to 35 Per Cent.

LOOK AT THE BARGAINS IN OUR WINDOW.

Ask for your Tickets on the Columbia Bicycle to be given away. Buy now of the Big Store.

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